

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Vol. IX, No. 122

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

HARBIN REPORT SAYS JAPAN PLANS TO SEIZE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY AS STEP TOWARD WAR ON U.S.S.R.

The S. P. Central Problem

How to Carry Out An Anti-Working Class Policy With Working Class Support

WAR against the Soviet Union is on the order of the day in the state and war offices of the imperialist powers. Japan is openly preparing for invasion of the Far Eastern frontier.

The Socialist Party national convention in Milwaukee is running true to form with other gatherings of the parties of the social-fascist second international.

At its first session Saturday, after the keynoting and speeches of greeting were put out of the way, including the advice of Mayor Hoan to "forget Russia and stick to American issues," the delegates plunged into debate on the question of the socialist party attitude toward the Soviet Union.

This question will not down. It involves the central question of the imperialist war already begun against the Chinese people by Japanese imperialism backed by the other great powers for the crushing of the Chinese revolution and the partitioning of China among the imperialists.

This question will not down because it involves the vital issue of the defense of the Soviet Union against the impending attacks and the form that the defense should take. This question will not down because millions of workers and poor farmers want to defend the Soviet Union—and to know how best to defend it.

This question will not down because it involves the whole question of the struggle against American imperialism, its merciless drive against the working class, Negro and white, native and foreign born, because it involves the question of the struggle against imperialist war, the forms and methods of that struggle and the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship led by the Communist Party.

These are the central questions of revolutionary working class politics. They are questions of TODAY.

The Socialist Party claims to be for the class struggle. It claims to be against capitalism and for the working class. It wants to win the working class for its program. But it is against the proletarian dictatorship—in the Soviet Union or elsewhere.

It is against the social revolution—but because ever greater masses of workers see the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Soviet power as the only way out of the crisis, mass hunger and imperialist war, the socialist party finds itself compelled to engage in numberless maneuvers in order to retain influence with workers and thereby keep them in the camp of capitalism's third party.

In the Milwaukee convention, according to dispatches, there is proceeding a series of internal maneuvers designed to strengthen the Socialist Party with the working class, to enable it to continue its hostility to the Soviet Union and the social revolution without still clearer exposure of its counter-revolutionary role.

The resolution by Paul Blanshard on the Soviet Union proposes endorsement of the Five Year Plan according to dispatches; it is described as calling for an attitude of "friendly neutrality." This resolution was supported by Norman Thomas with an amendment proposed by him urging the freeing of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Thomas wants all counter-revolutionists set free in the Soviet Union as imperialist attack impedes.

A resolution by Waldman and Vlodek asks for recognition of the Soviet Union. This fits in nicely with the "peace offensive" of American imperialism behind which Japanese spies, diplomats, military and trade representatives are given full freedom in the United States while workers demonstrating against Japanese imperialism are shot, clubbed and jailed.

Urging the recognition of the Soviet Union without mobilization of the working class for its defense and for the defense of the Chinese people simply plays into the hands of American imperialism—as it is intended to do by the authors of the resolution.

Algernon Lee came out for a continuation of open denunciation of the Soviet Union.

Hillquit's proposal contained a formal endorsement of "the socialist features" in the Soviet Union and unrestrained denunciation and slander of the Soviet government.

It is clear that the discussion in the Milwaukee convention follows the line of the "report of the agenda committee on Soviet Russia" published in the New Leader for April 23 which stated:

"...we recognize that the Russian revolution and the Soviet government which it has created sprang from historical, political and economic conditions PECULIAR TO RUSSIA and particularly from conditions existing in that country at the close of the world war, and we believe that NEITHER THE POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC REGIME OF SOVIET RUSSIA NOR THE METHODS BY WHICH IT WAS ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED ARE APPLICABLE TO THE UNITED STATES OR OTHER COUNTRIES OF MODERN WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT."

"While divergence of opinion among American socialists as to the nature and aspects of the Russian 'experiment' is entirely legitimate, THE QUESTION HAS LITTLE BEARING UPON THE PROBLEMS AND POLICIES OF SOCIALISM IN THIS COUNTRY AND SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO 'DIVIDE OUR RANKS OR TO STAND IN THE WAY OF UNIFIED AND HARMONIOUS ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN SOCIALISTS ALONG THE LINE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.'" (Our emphasis.)

This is the official attitude of the second international; that the Russian revolution was, and is not part of the international revolutionary class struggle—that socialist party members and workers generally are under no obligation of class solidarity to support and defend the Soviet Union. Support for Russian workers and peasants by the social fascist international and its parties is defined as a fight against the proletarian dictatorship headed by the Communist Party.

The socialist party convention is mobilizing to fight the Communist Party of the United States—to divert workers from the path of revolutionary struggle, to weaken the defense of the Soviet Union and the struggle against imperialist war, to weaken and defeat the struggle against the capitalist offensive on all fronts which today is led by the Communist Party.

Hillquit made this entirely clear in his keynote speech. Speaking of the problems created by the crisis, he said:

"Communism will not supply the remedy—with its dogmatic creed, spectacular antics, sectarian organization and destructive tactics it can never become a political power in a democratic country."

"Socialism alone offers and reasonable and effective way out to the American people, and above all, to the American workers." (our emphasis.)

The various groupings in the Milwaukee convention all give allegiance to this counter-revolutionary conception. They differ only, as their resolutions and debates show, as to how best to prevent revolutionary workers from seeing this clearly.

Exposure of the Socialist party and its counter-revolutionary program before the whole working class is now more than ever a major job.

The Communist Party nominating convention in Chicago on May 23-29 will mark a big step forward in this basic work.

In the mass struggle against imperialist war, for defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese people the sharpest fire must be directed against the Socialist party, outpost of American imperialism.

1,000 Colorado Beet Strikers Demonstrate Protesting Arrests

Three Counties Struck One Hundred Percent; Still Spreads

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—One thousand beet strikers demonstrated Friday before the court house in La Junta during the trial of eight of their number. The strike against starvation of the thousands of beet growers is being met by intense terror in Weld, Morgan and Otero counties. There were 26 more arrests Thursday in Greeley, 18 in Frederick, 3 in Swink and 3 in Arvondale, bringing the total of strikers arrested and charged with trespassing, or with violation of the state anti-picketing law, to 78 for the first four counties.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

International Congress of Seamen and Harbor Workers Cheers Scottsboro Mother

(By Cable to Daily Worker.) HAMBURG, Germany, May 22.—A huge banner demanding the release of the nine framed-up innocent Scottsboro Negro boys hangs over the entrance to the large hall which is the scene of the First World Congress of the International Seamen and Harbor Workers.

The Congress sounded the keynote for a united front struggle against wage cuts and imperialist war, and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union and a stern fight against the transport of arms and munitions to Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and J. Louis Engdahl are seated among the fractional delegates. A Scottsboro resolution calling for the organization of Scottsboro Defense Committees on all ships and in all harbors to co-operate with the International Red Aid has been unanimously adopted. It was greeted with a thunder of cheers and applause.

George Mink, heading the American delegation, introduced a resolution demanding the release of Tom Mooney.

Tommy Ray of San Francisco, one of the American delegation, made the report on war. The American delegates, Lorenz of New Orleans, and Mink of New York, in discussion raised the Scottsboro and Mooney persecutions as part of the war preparations of American imperialism.

Walter, secretary of the International Seamen and Harbor Workers, reported and by presenting concrete facts proved that the crisis of world capitalism is rapidly deepening, with worsening conditions for the seamen and harbor workers and the whole working class. He showed deepening poverty and famine especially among the colonial seamen and dockers. He presented proof showing a decrease of forty percent in the transport trade with fourteen million tons of shipping laid up, and 24 percent of the ships sailing with cargoes. He showed on the other hand, that the ship

Socialist Convention Shows Up Shopkeepers Hunting for Votes

By C. HATHAWAY (National Communist Election Campaign Manager)

MILWAUWEE, Wis., May 22.—The Socialist party convention here showed its real counter-revolutionary character better even than in the keynote speech of Morris Hillquit by the passage of a resolution for the release of "political prisoners" and "the restoration of civil liberties" in the Soviet Union. Speaking for this resolution, Louis Solomon, last Socialist party candidate for governor, of New York, made clear the utter hostility to the Soviet Union and the Socialist party aid to the imperialist war plans against the Soviet Union.

The convention is still in session.

BELL COUNTY COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

Miners Fight Terror in Kentucky; Support National Convention

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The National Communist Election Campaign Committee urges that from now on the time of the National Nominating Convention, May 28, copies of all credentials of delegates sent by unions and other workers' organizations to the convention, shall be sent to the Chicago headquarters, 1413 West 12th St. Copies of credentials should be sent as soon as possible to insure care of delegates.

The National Nominating Convention called by the Communist Party will open at 10 a. m. May 28 at People's Auditorium and will continue at 7 p. m. in the Coliseum with seats for 14,000 visitors. The convention made up of delegates of workers' organizations and from local conferences of workers' organizations. The Communist Party will propose to a platform in which the main emphasis is on unemployment insurance. The Communist Party will also propose to the convention that it nominate for president of the United States, William Z. Foster, and for vice president, the Negro worker, James W. Ford.

Campaign in Kentucky

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., May 20. (By Mail).—The Communist Party has

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Huge New York Communist Election Conference Held

Amter Calls for Increase in All Activities to Get Big Vote and Force Concessions

NEW YORK.—As this is written, Manhattan Lyceum is packed full of delegates holding the New York City Communist Election Campaign Conference. This conference will send a large number of delegates to the National Nominating Convention in Chicago. It has adopted a detailed program of activity for the New York campaign, with special tasks assigned to unions, unemployed councils, fraternal organizations, Negro workers' organizations, ex-servicemen's organizations and others.

The conference was opened Sunday morning by N. Stevens, District Election Campaign Manager, and a peridium elected representing the Trade Union Unity Council, building, marine, needle workers' organizations, the International Workers' Order and the Communist Party.

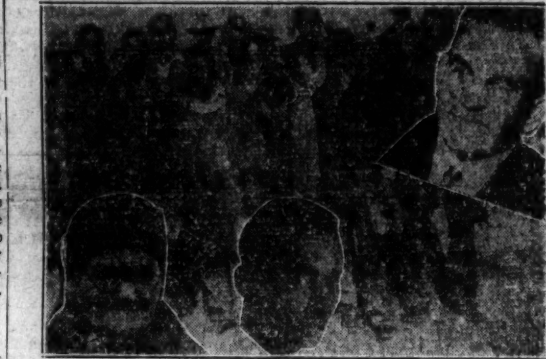
The conference got under way at 655 delegates counted and more arriving all the time. A preliminary report on credentials classified shows 50 delegates from 47 shop committees and shop groups, 26 delegates from 9 A. F. of L. local unions, 15 delegates from 10 unemployed councils and block committees, 104 delegates from 71 International Workers' Order branches, 78 delegates from 33 workers' clubs, 59 delegates from 38 women's organizations, 56 delegates from 36 cultural organizations, 9 delegates from 4 posts of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, 6 delegates from 5 branches of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, a delegate from another Negro organization, a delegate from a Scottsboro united front committee, two delegates from Chinese Anti-Imperialist League branches, 83 delegates from 17 Trade Union Unity League unions and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Japanese Continue Mass Arrests of Soviet Citizens in Harbin

JAPANESE SEEK TO CHANGE TRACK GAUGE ON RAILWAY TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO SOVIET BORDER

In a dispatch to his paper, Hallet Abend, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Times, admits that the Japanese militarists are carrying on a monstrous series of provocations against the Soviet Union. He reports that wholesale arrests of Soviet citizens are continuing and that the Japanese are maneuvering to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, owned by the Soviet Union and jointly operated by China and the U. S. S. R. Cabling from Harbin, Manchuria, he says:



Here are the principals in the world's two most famous cases involving political prisoners, Tom Mooney and the nine Scottsboro boys. Here also are Mother Mary Mooney, veteran fighter for her son's freedom, and Richard B. Moore, noted Negro speaker, now campaigning together for immediate and unconditional freedom for both Mooney and the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys.

"By political, military, financial and mechanical means Japan is pressing her advantages against the Chinese Eastern Railway, a valuable railway property which is of immense political, strategic and economic importance to the Soviet Union, and fears are felt here that the railway question may bring about the Russo-Japanese clash which the Far East has been breeding for many years."

The Japanese, he reports, have brought about through their Chinese militarist tools a change in the Chinese members of the board of directors of the railway. "The new Chinese members at once began to play Japan's game." They have demanded a change from the Russian broad-gauge to standard American-gauge trucks, "the same gauge as the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway." This demand is aimed toward facilitating the movement of Japanese troops to the Soviet border. In addition, more than 200 Soviet citizens have been arrested recently by the Japanese and their Chinese militarists and White Guard allies, he reports.

"Conditions have reached such a pass that already thousands of Soviet Russians have left for Soviet territory, and more are withdrawing every day." The Delbank is reported to be winding up its affairs here, as is the Naptha Syndicate. Many private firms are selling out and the owners are returning to Russia. "All of these circumstances have served to unsettle business conditions to such an extent that the large firms operating in Harbin are profoundly concerned, not only about the immediate future by about prospects in the years ahead."

Attention, District Organizers!

In view of the importance of the contents of No. 6 of the Communist International magazine in mobilizing the struggle against imperialist war and in view of the seizure and suppression of this issue by joint action of the U. S. Customs officials and the State Department, the widest possible circulation of this issue, now being reprinted, must be secured among all Party members and revolutionary workers.

CONTENTS

The War and the Immediate Tasks of the Communist Parties on the Question of the Revolutionary War Out of the Crisis Lessons of the English Elections The Second International and the War in China

The Struggle against the Export of Munitions

The slogan "Answer the Wall Street-Hoover-Stimson suppression of the Communist International magazine by a ten-fold in circulation" must be realized in practice. Immediate orders should be sent in by wire and airmail. Orders are expected not in tens but in hundreds of copies. Bundles of twenty, 8 cents; bundles of one hundred, 7 cents; two hundred and fifty, 6 cents. Send orders to Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

1,000 Hail Moore and Mother Mooney at San Diego

Calif. Workers Demand Release of Mooney, Scottsboro Boys

LOS ANGELES, May 22.—Over one thousand workers greeted R. B. Moore and Mother Mooney last night at San Diego. The meeting was held in the large Ross Auditorium.

The gathering of Negro and white workers demanded the freedom of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys, of Tom Mooney and Billings and all class-war prisoners. A resolution was unanimously adopted to this effect.

Three hundred and fifty workers assembled in Fresno last Tuesday night at an enthusiastic Scottsboro-Mooney protest meeting. Two hundred and fifty held a similar protest meeting in Bakersfield last Wednesday.

Mother Mooney and Moore will appear at a huge mass meeting in San Francisco on May 24th at the Folk Hall. They will also participate in the parade and mass meeting on May 25th in Oakland. Other meetings this month are in Portland May 23 and a big demonstration in Seattle May 30 at the People's Park.

SATURDAY WAR ISSUE WILL HAVE 8-PAGE SUPPLEMENT! RUSH ORDERS AT ONCE!

The special War Issue of the Daily Worker, dated Saturday, May 28th, will have an 8-page supplement in addition to the regular 4-page paper. Besides special articles on War, this supplement will contain articles on the election campaign and the Veterans Bonus March.

As the largest possible distribution of this issue must be obtained, all Party units and mass organizations, etc., are urged to make arrangements to order, sell and distribute the Saturday paper. One of the cardinal points in the platform of the Party for the election campaign is the defense of the Soviet Union. Comrades going out in the signature drive should therefore be advised to take along dozens of copies of the War Issue to inform the workers of the impending attack on the Soviet Union and to tell them how we can prevent such an attack!

RUSH ALL ORDERS TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 East 13th Street, New York City! DON'T DELAY!

Negro Misleaders Peddle Sham Struggle Phrases at NAACP Convention in Washington

Workers Hold Counter-Demonstration With James W. Ford, Proposed Communist Candidate for Vice-President as Main Speaker

(By Telegraph to Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Dr. Du Bois made the key political speech at the convention here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Speaking on the subject "What Is Wrong With the N. A. A. C. P.?" Dr. Du Bois advocated a break with the past tactics of the N. A. A. C. P. of organizing the cultured few and called for a "turn to the masses."

He outlined a typical employer's program, aimed at securing a greater share for the wealthy in the robbery of the Negro masses. With sham struggle phrases and other demagoguery, he attempted to conceal from the Negro masses that this program has nothing in common with the interests of the Negro toilers.

His program is definitely directed towards keeping the Negro masses under the influence of the white and Negro reformists and toward delivering Negroes into the enemy camp of the capitalist parties, the republican, socialist and democratic.

On the economic and political fields, he proposed "to take more interest in the economic life affecting great masses of our people and to consider a program that will bring about their economic betterment."

This program, as he presented it, does not include any fight against starvation and for immediate unemployment relief and social insurance, the need of which is even greater among the unemployed tens of thousands of Negro workers and ruined farmers than among the unemployed white workers.

His program includes the setting up of Consumers' Co-operatives and Tenant Farmers and Share-Croppers Protective Associations. He spoke of a "more determined struggle" against Jim Crowism and discrimination on all fields. This "struggle" to be carried on, of course, by the usual milk

and water methods. He also outlined a program for international co-operation with other Negro reformist groups throughout the world.

The proposed "turn" to the masses includes the centralization of the power of its board of directors and a semblance of more authority to the branches.

An economic program presented by Herbert J. Seligman of the N. A. A. C. P. top leadership, as a "suggestion" called for a "redistribution of present wealth by systematic taxation of large incomes and the future conduct of industry for public weal and not for private profit." It spoke of "insurance against sickness, old age and unemployment" for some distant future. It did not show how industry was to be operated for "the public weal and not for private profit" without a social revolution which would smash the present control by a few of the means of production and release the giant factories and mills for social production to meet the needs of the masses. Even this sham program was opposed by Harry E. Davis, Negro Civil Service Commissioner of Cleveland as "too far-reaching" and antagonistic to the existing social order.

Dr. Du Bois raised the sham slogan with which the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy attempts to cover up their support of the capitalist parties, to wit, to "reward friends and punish enemies." The speech of Dr. Du Bois, as well as those of Abraham Harris, George Schuyler and Prof. Dewey, also indicate a turn towards a "labor" party in the effort to divert the masses from the necessary revolutionary struggle led by the Communists against starvation, lynching, national oppression of the Negro masses and imperialist war.

A counter demonstration against the N. A. A. C. P. convention and its sham proposals was announced for Sunday evening at the Masonic Temple, with James W. Ford, proposed Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, as the principal speaker. At this meeting the N. A. A. C. P. program will be exposed before the masses, and two delegates elected for the Communist Nominating Convention at Chicago on May 28 and 29.

SHOE PICKETS DEFEND SELVES

Strikers Mass in Court Room; Picket Stores

NEW YORK.—The trial of the seven pickets who were arrested for "disorderly conduct" last Tuesday around the I. Miller Shoe Factory took place Thursday morning in Long Island City. The first surprise to the judge was a packed courtroom of I. Miller strikers.

I. Rosenberg, organizer of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, was given a three-day sentence. Sam Ziebel, secretary of the Union, Minnie Drosnin, Plecan, Azarow, Gaffner and H. Einbinder were given suspended sentences.

Boss Gives Cop Orders
One of the strikers stated that a cop told him that he had orders from Miller not to let them walk around the factory. The strikers remarked that he was a slave to the boss inside the factory, but he would not take any orders from him now any more.

The workers in the courtroom were very much impressed by the way the arrested strikers answered questions and defended themselves. Because of this, the judge was forced to admit that the strikers have a right to mass picket.

The judge was also forced to change the 3 day sentence for Rosenberg to a suspended sentence. This was done after the lawyer, P. Targum, pointed out that the court was singling out the organizer of the Union for the severest punishment.

At 12 noon the strikers carried thru a picket demonstration right at the very entrance of the I. Miller factory.

Picket Stores
Picketing has begun at the I. Miller stores—at 34th Street and Broadway in Manhattan, and on Fulton Street in Brooklyn. Members of the Women's Councils picketed the stores Thursday. One of the picketers, Mrs. Finkelstein of Council 28, was arrested at the 3rd Street store.

For Strike Relief
The Workers International Relief in conjunction with the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, is running two affairs for the benefit of the strikers. The first will be a movie, the showing of the Road to Life, famous Soviet talkie, as well as several newsreels. This will be shown at the 5th Ave. Theatre, 28th St. on Broadway, N.Y.C. on Saturday, May 26. There will be continuous showing from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The second affair will be a concert and dance on Sunday, May 27, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Sackman and Liberty Aves., from 6 p.m. on. This affair promises to be a very lively one with an interesting program. All workers are urged to attend these two affairs and support the strikes of the militant shoe workers.

ATTENTION

To All Sections of District 2:
The district secretaries of district 2 are calling upon all sections to take a sufficient number of copies of the Liberator which will be off the press May 24, and which will contain important material on the election campaign. We must utilize the Liberator in our work for the election campaign.

This edition will be of tremendous importance to all Negro workers and to all workers active in the struggle for Negro Rights. Get your bundle orders in the Liberator office, 50 East 13th St., Room 201.
District Secretariat, Dist. 2
Communist Party of U.S.A.

PLAN YOUTH DAY DEMONSTRATION IN HARLEM, N. Y.

To Fight Imperialist War and for Negro Rights

The National Youth Day demonstration will be held this year in New York district in Harlem. This second observance of National Youth Day as a day of struggle against imperialist war and the oppression of the Negro people—for the freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys, takes on a special significance for the masses of Negro workers in Harlem.

National Youth Day is a counter-demonstration against the bosses' observance of Decoration Day. Decoration Day is a day of boss-war mobilization.

Decoration day was established after the civil war—"the war to free the black slaves of the South." This boss-idea about "emancipation" is bitter mockery to the Negro masses of today. Not only the south were lynching, and brutal terror and segregation is the lot of the black people, but in the north as well the Negroes are not "free" today.

Their yoke of oppression is heavy—the masses in Harlem are segregated—forced to live under unsanitary conditions, forced to pay high rent—and unemployment is especially rampant among the Negroes. Every conceivable kind of persecution and exploitation is forced up on the Negro masses.

Under such circumstances the Negro masses must see a new meaning in the celebration of "Decoration Day." National Youth Day will show the way out of oppression to the Negro youth of Harlem. Together with the masses of white youth, the Negro youth must rally to the struggle which can liberate the Negro people—the struggle against the whole capitalist system.

National Youth Day in Harlem will be an answer to the determined efforts of the boss-class of the South and North as well to legally lynch the Scottsboro boys.

Forward to National Youth Day Demonstration in Harlem
Down with bosses' Decoration Day—and imperialist war
Free the framed-up Scottsboro boys!

Huge New York Communist Election Conference Held

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

leagues, six delegates from six youth branches, 5 delegates from 5 Labor Sports Union branches, 30 delegates from 18 International Labor Defense branches, four delegates from three Workers' International Relief branches, a delegate from the Friends of the Soviet Union, six delegates from four Workmen's Circle branches, a delegate from a Scandinavian language organization, and 100 delegates from units, sections and the district committee of the Communist Party.

Delegate From Debate
Included in the T.U.U.C. union delegation were three delegates from the mass meeting 400 strong, held the night before in the Marine Workers' Industrial Union hall. These seamen and longshoremen heard I. Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party, wipe up the floor with Ben Fletcher of the I.W.W. in a formal debate. The audience unanimously voted, after hearing the debate, to send delegates to the Communist Election Conference.

Amter made the main report at the conference yesterday and declared "Pitting up a huge Communist vote will bring concessions from the capitalist class, and this can only be gotten by intensifying all activities during the election campaign."

Amter also riddled the speeches of socialist party leaders at their convention now going on in Milwaukee, particularly Hilquit's demand that the workers "Forget about Russia."

Amter pointed out that this was war propaganda against the Soviet Union and service to the U. S. imperialist war makers.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES
EAST SIDE—BRONX
RKO Always a Good Show
JEFFERSON FRANKLIN
TODAY TO TOMORROW
John Barrymore and Helen Twelvetrees in "STATE'S ATTORNEY"

NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 CENTS • EVES. 25 CENTS
Except Sat. Sun. and Holidays

Starting Today—Don't Miss Seeing
THE GREAT RUSSIAN FILM EPIC
"10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"
FROM JOHN REED'S FAMOUS STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Produced by the great EISENSTEIN
Added Features: Latest W.L.R. Newsreel and "Sino-Japanese Curse"

THE WORKERS' ACME THEATRE
1419 STREET & UNION SQUARE
15c 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Exc. Sat. & Sun.
Middle Show Sat.

IN THE SOVIET UNION



Top: The new workers checker game with bolts and screws!
Bottom: Soviet workers examining wall paper for events of the day!

'Land Without Unemployment' Fine Pictorial on Soviet Union Free With Yearly Sub to Daily Worker!

A fascinating book on the Soviet Union, all in photographs, is now being offered with a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker. The name of this book is "The Land Without Unemployment"—the free land of the First Workers and Peasants Government ever established.

This splendid pictorial refutes once and for all the manufactured lies and deceptions practiced by capitalist newspapers against the great achievements of the workers of the Soviet Union. The radiant happy expressions on the faces of the toilers in this book answers decisively all the lies of forced labor, etc., thrown at the Soviet Union by the capitalist class, and reveals clearly with what energy, eagerness and willingness the masses are building their own world, a world in which they and not the bosses are the rulers.

It is hard to find another book on the Soviet Union that tells the story so well. Every picture is a gem. There is not one out of the 300 in the book that does not carry some special significance. For instance, here is a Ukrainian peasant carrying a hoe, ready for work; all smiles; a woodcutter from the Uralis bursting with joy; a herdsman from the Altai Mountains on the outlook for his flock; a Korean ricefield near Khar'kov; beautiful landscapes in Caucasus and Siberia. Here is the Samarkand Dam and a gigantic power station, part of the Five Year Plan. And many more!

Write to the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City. All subscriptions paid in advance!

PROTEST MURDER OF PERU WORKERS

Pass Resolution of Protest at Meets on Waterfront

NEW YORK.—At two meetings held on the waterfront last Saturday morning, May 21, under the joint auspices of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Anti-Imperialist League, resolutions were adopted protesting against the execution of the eight Peruvian sailors and demanding the release of sailors and hundreds of workers jailed by the Sanchez Cerro government.

These meetings are a part of the campaign initiated by the Anti-Imperialist League for the release of these class-war prisoners. All organizations are urgently requested to pass similar resolutions and send them to the Peruvian Embassy in Washington, to Secretary of State Stimson and to the press.

The resolution adopted at the meeting follows:
"We, workers assembled in front of the Seamen's Institute, voice our most energetic protest against the execution of eight Peruvian sailors, the sentencing of fourteen others to terms of from ten to fifteen years in prison and against the arrest of over a hundred militant workers by the Peruvian government."

We demand the release of the sailors, workers, peasants and students arrested in connection with the revolt of the sailors, as well as other class-war prisoners arrested for their activities against American and British imperialism and against the Sanchez Cerro government, which is the agent of American imperialism. We hold the American government and its lackey, the Sanchez Cerro government, responsible for the murder and jailing of these heroic fighters."

"We demand the right of organization, without interference by the government, of all anti-imperialist organizations, especially those of the working class and peasantry. We demand the cessation of the terror carried on by the Peruvian government."

Amter pointed out that this was war propaganda against the Soviet Union and service to the U. S. imperialist war makers.

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1419 STREET & UNION SQUARE
15c 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Exc. Sat. & Sun.
Middle Show Sat.

Workers of Commodore Laundry Go On Strike

NEW YORK.—A strike was declared by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union in the Commodore Laundry, 130 Seneca Avenue, Bronx. 3 years ago this laundry was affected by a similar strike led by the American Federation of Labor. It was sold and the wages went down as a result from \$35 to 4 to \$15 or 20 per week.

Of the 20 drivers employed in this laundry, 17 answered the call of the Union which is getting ready to spread the strike to all the departments.

Members of all working class organizations are called upon to help the union by refusing to patronize their laundry and give laundry only to men with cards of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

SHOE STRIKERS PARADE TODAY IN LONG ISLAND

Union Organizer, Louis Greco, Beaten Up by Police

Today, at 12 noon, starts the I. Miller Strikers Parade. The parade will begin in front of the Strike Headquarters, 43rd Ave. and Crescent Street, in Long Island City.

The Union has difficulties in getting the permit. The police, at the last minute, give the permit for the route asked by the Union.

The strikers will march by the I. Miller factory. The W.L.R. Band will lead; placards, signs and slogans will tell the Long Island population what the workers are fighting for. All shoe workers—all workers are called upon by the Union to join in this parade and march in solidarity with the strikers.

After the parade, there will be an open air mass meeting in front of the I. Miller Strike Headquarters. Union representatives will address the meeting.

At the strike headquarters of the Paris Shoe, L. Greco, Union organizer, was brutally beaten up by detectives, and taken to the police station. They tried to frame him up in the police station, but Greco refused to let himself be bulldozed. He demanded an immediate trial. The police could find nothing on him and they were forced to let him out.

The workers of the Grand Slipper Shop in Passaic, N. J. went out on strike. This firm settled with a department only recently. The workers went out on strike after the boss refused to live up to his agreement.

"REUNION IN VIENNA" MOVES TO GUILD TONIGHT

The Theatre Guild production of "Reunion in Vienna," Robert E. Sherwood's satire of old Vienna, will be transferred from the Martin Beck to the Guild Theatre this evening. The comedy has been playing at the Beck since Nov. 16. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine head the cast.

"On the Make," a new comedy by Roger Gray, will have its initial Broadway showing at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre tonight.

Another opening listed for this evening is "Yeah-Man," a Negro revue by Al Wilson, Charles Weinberg and Ken Macomber, which will open at the Park Lane Theatre (formerly Daly's 63rd). Hilda Perlman, Billy Mills, Lilly Yuen and Leigh Whipper head the cast.

Jane Cowl returns to Broadway on Tuesday night in "A Thousand Summers," by Merrill Rogers, opening at the Selwyn Theatre. Franchot Tone and Osgood Perkins play important roles in the production.

"Helgho Everybody," a radio comedy by Herbert Polesie and Jack McGowan, is due at the Fulton Theatre on Wednesday night. Joseph Santley, Harry Rosenthal and Edna Hibbard are the leading players.

2 Paterson Workers on Trial Today on Faked Charges

Silk Barons to Have Them Convicted on Minor Charges to Pave Way for Their Railroad to Electric Chair

PATERSON, N. J.—Helen Gerzonowitz and Benjamin Lieb, two of the five Paterson textile workers who are threatened with the electric chair on a trumped-up charge of murder, come up for trial here Monday, May 23, on the separate charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

The frame-up of these workers is part of the organized terrorism of the textile mill bosses in their frantic efforts to crush the National Textile Workers Union, of which the five who face death are members.

The facts in this case reveal the same cold-blooded, murderous methods by which the bosses, acting through their law-court puppets, strike at workers organizations by killing the militant elements, such as Sacco-Vanzetti, or railroaders them to jail, as with Mooney-Billings, the Imperial Valley workers, the Harlan miners, and scores of other class war prisoners.

On February 18, 1931, Max Urban, textile mill boss and notorious bootlegger, who had been previously convicted for his liquor making activities, was beaten up at his factory. He had made many enemies among his rival rum-runners, and there is little doubt that the fight at the factory was started by the bootlegger boss' rivals, who seized the opportunity presented by the strike picketing as an advantageous moment to attack while diverting suspicion from themselves.

Outside, Urban's mill was being picketed by workers, belonging to the N.T.W.U. They were striking against speed-up, wage cuts, and abominable working conditions. The picketing workers know nothing whatever about the attack on Urban; those who participated in it were total strangers to them. Nevertheless, the police permitted the attackers to escape, and then pounced upon the peaceful picketers, clubbing them brutally. Benjamin Lieb, one of the picketers, was arrested and charged with assault. Later that day, Helen Gerzonowitz, another striker, was arrested for from the scene of the fight, and on the same charge. The following day, three more workers, Albert Katzenbach, Louis Harris, and Louis Barny, were likewise arrested.

The false nature of the frame-up is indicated by the fact that neither Harris nor Lieb were on the picket line on the day of the assault. Furthermore, Harris was not even working at the Urban mill at the same time, having been unemployed for more than six months.

That the police knew they had nothing on the imprisoned workers is shown by the fact that they were first released on very low bail. A month later, Urban died. It is extremely doubtful if Urban's death resulted from the injuries. He had been ailing from chronic disease, and was operated on for this disease just before he died.

Be that as it may, the charge against the five workers, who were imprisoned, is as follows:

JOHN BARRYMORE AT JEFFERSON AND FRANKLIN
The Jefferson and Franklin theatres are now showing John Barrymore in his first radio production, "State's Attorney." Helen Twelvetrees plays the leading female role. Beginning Wednesday, both theatres will present Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in "It's Tough to Be Famous." The Jefferson will show an extra feature on the same bill, "County Jail," with Wm. Collier, Jr. and Ralph Ince.

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PITTSBURGH DEMONSTRATION MAY 25 TO SEND OFF 100 DELEGATES

Physician Reports Edith Berkman Has Tuberculosis

Judge Morton Who Denied Her Freedom Is Mill Owner; New Move Made to Have Bail Set

By DOUGLAS MACDONALD
BOSTON, Mass. May 21.—A definite tubercular condition exists in Edith Berkman's right lung, decided Dr. James Hitchcock, Boston physician retained by the International Labor Defense, when he examined Edith Berkman at the Central New England Sanatorium in Rutland, Massachusetts, where she is confined a few days ago.

This finding, together with the transference of Edith Berkman by the immigration authorities to a sanatorium exclusively for the treatment of tubercular patients, proves what the I.L.D. has contended all along, despite the denials of the officials, that this working-class strike leader contracted tuberculosis during her seven-month incarceration in the immigration detention "barracks" in Boston. She had been arrested while leading a strike last fall, and at first bail had been granted, but later, on October 8th, this bail was revoked by Judge James A. Lowell of the District Court. It was the resulting, continuous confinement of this girl which caused her tubercular condition.

New Move for Bail
The immediate need, now, the International Labor Defense contends, to secure bail for her so that, with the comparative peace of mind and freedom from worry which release from imprisonment (even hospital imprisonment) would give, it would be possible to treat her illness successfully. The I. L. D. lawyers, with A. J. Lerman of New York in charge, are now pressing anew for the granting of bail. The I. L. D. has arranged for Henry Wise, an attorney

of the firm of Shea & Wise of Boston, to handle Edith Berkman's case locally under Lerman's direction. The application for bail which was made yesterday is based not only on Edith Berkman's condition but on the fact that the revocation of bail by Judge Lowell (who, by the way, is a member of the Boston Lowell, the same clan to which belongs to President Lowell of Harvard, who helped railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to death) is illegal. The reason, it is alleged, is because the case had already been appealed to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on October 1st, and Judge Lowell revoked bail on October 8th. Now it happens that Judge Lowell—now though he belongs to the Lowell family—is only a judge of the Federal District Court. Since the case was already appealed to a higher court, the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Lowell no longer had jurisdiction over the case, and no longer had the right to revoke bail.

Mill Owner Judge.
Furthermore, class conscious workers will be interested to know that Judge James M. Morton of the Circuit Court of Appeals, who handed down the decision again denying freedom to Edith Berkman, is president of the Sagamore Mill Corporation of Fall River, Massachusetts, which corporation has a direct interest in suppressing all organization of workers, and particularly in suppressing and imprisoning such militant leaders as Edith Berkman.

Workers have a special interest in defending Edith Berkman. They should mobilize in thousands to back the I. L. D. in a demand for Edith Berkman's release.

GYP AGENCY SHARKS TRY TO DRIVE OFF DAILY WORKER AGENT

Academy Agency Calls Cops; Workers Force Crook to Return Fee

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker newsmen on 50th St. and Sixth Ave. have aroused the anger of the employment agency sharks. The Geneva agency at 49th St. called headquarters and a special cop has been assigned to "keep the Daily Worker seller moving." This agency is one of the strongest "gyp" agencies. They charged for example, one worker, \$18 for a \$75 month job this past week.

The Academy agency, another to call the police to try and drive the Daily Worker sellers away, was forced to return a worker his fee this week. They had charged him \$5 for a job. He worked two days. He recovered his fee, 50 cents carfare and 50 cents for a meal, but he had spent going out for a job. A woman worker has been sent to several false addresses by this agency.

Must Organize
Every worker looking for jobs in these Sixth Ave. agencies must organize into the Unemployed Council and if he is a food worker, (restaurant, bakery, hotel, etc.) into the Food Workers Industrial Union at 6 East 19th St.

You are entitled to jobs at 10 per cent, no more, of the salary promised. The agencies cannot deduct a commission for room and board as equivalent to so much salary.

The agencies read the want-ads in the morning papers. Then they call up the employer and tell him that they can supply "experienced help" in his line at no expense to him. Result, when workers apply for the job, they cannot get an audience.

These sharks work in many ways. They pay a small yearly license fee and make it many times over. Workers, who are their victims, should immediately report to the Unemployed Council.

Phila. Magistrates Order More Clubbing
Boss' terror against the Philadelphia workers does not abate.

The writer of this item was told by a politician in the "know" that the police, magistrates, judges have received instructions from the "higher-ups" (bosses) to beat and jail workers for the least bit of militant labor activity.

In line with this policy workers have been arrested for distribution of



Philadelphia Conference Picks 25 to Go to National Convention

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 22.—On May 25 the workers of Pittsburgh will stage a demonstration against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The demonstration will also be a send-off for over 100 delegates from western Pennsylvania to the Chicago convention. The demonstration will be in Pythian Temple, 1821 Center Avenue instead of at the open air address previously announced.

Delegates will arrive Wednesday afternoon from Charleston, Scotts Run and Fairmount Section of West Virginia and from all over western Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania and East Ohio. Speakers will be the leaders in the National Miners Union and Metal Workers Industrial League, Communist Party and several Kentucky miners.

The main issue in the election campaign here is now the fight against the priest, Cox's fake unemployment movement.

The Socialist Party leaders called in the police to break up a Communist meeting last night at Boggs and Buhl Streets. The meeting had

Workers Mobilize Throughout U. S. for National Youth Day

Thousands of young and adult workers are being mobilized for National Youth Day. Throughout the United States the workers are being called upon to prepare for this day of relentless fight against the threatening danger of an armed imperialist attack on the Soviet Union.

Thousands of leaflets are being issued in which the meaning of the National Youth Day is illustrated in the light of the events daily taking place all over the world at a time when all the efforts of the imperialist bandits are bent upon encouraging Japan to provoke the Socialist Fatherland.

Preparations in New England.
In New England the District Board of the Labor Sports Union called upon all its affiliated clubs to send their delegates to the National Youth Day Committees in charge of the preparations for May 30th demonstration against hunger and war.

The National Youth Day celebration will be held in Lawrence on May 29th and 30th, when the Counter Olympic Trial Meet will also take place in preparation for the district elimination meets. This trial will take place on the 29th at the Hay-don-Street Playgrounds.

The permit for the National Youth Day demonstration, previously issued, was revoked upon request of Alderman Thomas F. Calvin, Director of the Department of Public Safety. The Provisional Committee for the preparation of the demonstration sent a strong protest against this anti-working class act and notified the City Council that the workers of Lawrence intend to use the permit.

Will Hold Demonstration in Reading.
The Executive Committee of the Communist Party in District No. 3 issued a statement urging all workers to support National Youth Day and to participate in the huge mass demonstration which will take place in Reading, Pa. on May 29th and 30th. All workers having cars are invited to volunteer the same to transport young workers to Reading.

Mobilize Miners and Steel Workers.
National Youth Day in the Pittsburgh District will be celebrated on May 29th and 30th with a mass demonstration in which thousands of workers are urged to participate. The demonstration will serve to arouse the coal miners and steel workers against the immediate danger of an attack upon the Soviet Union and

1,000 COLO. BEET STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ARRESTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
The strike is still spreading in the northern fields.

The desperate, immediate need for relief. Whole families are starving. There are 30 to 40 families at a time, of beet strikers. Only two tons of food for a strike involving thousands came through last week. Ten tons more are needed immediately, tomorrow, and like amounts daily thereafter. Send money and food to the United Front Relief Committee, 2738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

The strikers were starving and most of them living on charity and advances by storekeepers to be deducted from this season's wages, even before the strike started. All charity and all credit was cut off when the season opened, May 15, in order to force the beet workers to accept the new, wage contract for this season.

Starvation Admitted.
The conditions under which the beet workers lived and worked were some of the worst in the country not even being surpassed by the Negro share croppers of the south. The report given by Thomas F. Mahony Colorado chairman of the White House Child Health Conference is a terrible picture of suffering and exploitation especially when it is remembered that such white-wash investigations never tell anything they can help and never more than half the truth.

"In Colorado," says the report, "all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, children of from 8 to 15 years of age work long hours under

BELL COUNTY, KY., COMMUNIST CONFERENCE HELD

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

called a Communist Election Campaign conference for all of Bell County, Ky., to meet here, May 21, and elect delegates to the National Nominating Convention in Chicago. This assures representation of the fighting Kentucky miners and poor farmers at the Chicago convention, and assures a Communist campaign in Kentucky against the coal company starvation and reign of terror in the region of the strike led by the National Miners Union, which began January 1, this year.

The calling of this convention is itself a defiance of the terror, because County Attorney Walter B. Smith, Sheriff Broughton, and the mayor of Pineville have repeatedly issued public statements declaring the Communist Party, and even the National Miners Union and Workers International Relief to be outlawed, all members subject to arrest for criminal syndicalism and all meetings to be broken up.

Terror
The leaflet calling the Bell County convention is addressed to "All Workers and Poor Farmers, Negro and White, and to All Miners, Employed, Unemployed and Blacklisted." The leaflet points out:

"In the mining district where starving miners went on strike to better their conditions, the Republican Party Governor, Flem Sampson, sent in troops to break the strike. The Democratic Party governor, Ruby Laffoon, follows the same policy. Walter B. Smith, the Democratic Party county attorney of Bell County, rules as the direct agent of the coal operators. The demands of the starving hungry miners were met with bullets and clubs in the hands of the Republican and Democratic police. Now the Socialist and Social Reformists, who openly support the

the mass misery, and the war plans against the Chinese people and against the Soviet Union, and call for opposition to this war program. The leaflet quotes the six planks of the Communist Election Platform, and calls on all workers' organizations to send delegates to the county convention.

Editor's Note.—At this time no report has been received of the events at the Bell County conference. Terror conditions make for slow reporting. News will be published as soon as it arrives.

Needle Workers of Chicago Hear Report on GEB Plans, Tues.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—Chicago Needle Trades Workers here will hear the report of proceedings at the recent full session ("plenum") of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The report will be made by H. Sazer, representative of the National Bureau of the N. T. W. I. U. and by E. B. Gersh, Chicago district organizer of the union, at an open meeting held right after work, Tuesday, May 24, at 30 North Wells Street, Chicago. All Needle Trades Workers invited. Discussion will follow the reports.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:
1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

high pressure at hard manual labor in certain kinds of industrialized agriculture.

"Thousands of children are in the sugar beet fields at labor which stunts growth, physical and mental and makes real education impossible. It is the old sweatshop system of family contract labor adapted to agriculture."

"The wages are pitifully small. In one group of 549 workers—men, women and children—the average wage per worker was \$108 per year."

"20 per cent of these children are 10 years old or less."

"The bean and beet workers are in a state of industrial slavery, which is worse than the old chattel slavery, because the owner of the chattel slave saw to it that his property was properly fed and clothed."

The United Front Committee has made the following demands:

1.—A return to the 1930 wage scale of \$23 an acre (the present contracts offer \$8 to \$15 and in some cases as low as \$4 and \$5).

Tass News Agency Brands As War Provocative Lies Reports of Soviet Mobilization

Says Report by Transoceanic Agency of Alleged Speech by Red Army Chief of Staff Is Complete Fabrication

By MYRA PAGE
(European Correspondent of Daily Worker)

The capitalist press of the whole world are tightening the ring of lies and provocations against the Soviet Union.

The latest instance of these provocative lies aimed at involving the Soviet Union in war, are the canard appearing in the New York Times claiming a mobilization by the Soviet

government of four army divisions for maneuvers, and the fabrication by the Transoceanic Telegraph Agency of a "speech" never made by the Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army. The alleged speech is purported to have been in connection with the assassination of Japanese fascists of the Japanese Premier Inuaki. Both of these lying reports are emphatically denied by the Tass News Agency as absolutely groundless and provocative. The denials follow:

1. "Tass is authorized to state that the report carried by the New York Times of May 19 alleging that four army divisions have been mobilized for maneuvers is absolutely unfounded and constitutes an anti-Soviet provocative fabrication."

2. "The Transoceanic Agency reports an alleged radio speech by the Chief of the Red Army General Staff concerning Inuaki's assassination. Tass is authorized to state that neither the chief of the General Staff nor any one else delivered any such speech that the Transoceanic Agency report represents a fabrication from beginning to end."

NEW YORK.—The Berlin Socialist paper "Vorwarts" which originally spread the lying report of a Soviet mobilization persists in its lie in the face of the denial by the Soviet press, a denial fully supported by foreign diplomats and correspondents in the Soviet Union. The social-democrats again expose themselves as the advance guard of the imperialists in the war moves against the Soviet Union. In an effort to cover up their role of war provocateurs against the Soviet Union, the "Vorwarts", persisting in its lie that a mobilization call was sent out by the Soviet Government, hypocritically declares:

"We have no doubt at all that the Soviet Government is eager to preserve peace and avoid war, but there is no contradiction in preparing to ward off a seriously feared attack."

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:
1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.

2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.

Premier Venizelos resigned last Saturday in the face of the strong mass opposition to his proposed legislation intended to throw the burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the working masses.

The economic crisis in Greece is continuously deepening. Greece already abandoned the gold standard.

Tom Mooney Assails Wm. Green for Fighting Jobless Insurance

NEW YORK.—The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief received

a letter from Tom Mooney from San Quentin prison wishing success to the Committee in the struggle for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. This letter was read at a conference held May 18 at Labor Temple to delegates representing 50 A. F. of L. local unions. It was unanimously decided to send Tom Mooney's letter for publication to all newspapers. The letter follows:

California State Prison
San Quentin, Cal.
5-13-32
Via San Francisco

"L. Weinstein, Secretary
"New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief,
799 Broadway, Room 336
"New York City"

"Dear Sir and Brother:—Received your communication of April 7. Because of the fact that prison regulations limit my correspondence, was unable to reply sooner."

"It gives me great pleasure to learn of the struggle your organization is conducting for unemployment insurance and relief."

"With millions of workers and their families starving at this time, during an unprecedented crisis, I heartily and unqualifiedly endorse your fight for relief and insurance so vitally necessary for the lives of the American workers."

Scores Green.
"My attention has been recently called to a 'warning' issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, which is being sent to all City Central bodies, local unions of the A. F. of L., attacking your organization."

"The action of Mr. Green and the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. in this connection, is similar to their action in trying to sabotage my defense and to ham-string my Defense Committee by 'warning' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to withhold financial support from my Committee, of which I am the director, and which has for 16 years been conducting the fight for my freedom."

Green Sabotages Mooney.
"If any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

waiting for the approval of the executive council of the A. F. of L. before contributing to my defense, there would be no support forthcoming. As proof of this fact, may I state that the central organizations of the A. F. of L. has never contributed a single penny to my defense. Not only that, but the official organ of the A. F. of L., the American Federationist, has never, in 16 years, mentioned the Mooney case. In spite of the fact I was framed up because of my activity in behalf of labor, and have been for 30 years a member in good standing in the International Molders Union, future labor historians in

going through the files of the "American Federationist", at least since 1916 up to the present, would never know that such an individual as Tom Mooney existed.

"In view of these facts, I readily understand the attitude of Mr. Green and his colleagues in attacking your organization. It is in line with the attempt to destroy any real militant effort of the workers on their own behalf."

"So build your organization, consolidate your ranks, and continue the fight against starvation, unemployment and for the right of the workers to live like human beings."

"You must also continue the fight for my freedom, as well as that of all political prisoners."

Fraternally yours,
TOM MOONEY
3182"

Chicago, Harlan, etc.

Hillquit made a demand for greater participation in the Wall Street government, in foreign affairs and a League of Nations, but said not one word about the imperialist war and murderous attack on the Chinese people and the impending war on the Soviet Union.

Hillquit's keynote was characterized by many radical phrases against capitalism, but refrained from dealing clearly and definitely with the burning issues before the masses now, such as hunger, terror and war.

People For U.S.S.R.
The Socialist inner party dispute on the attitude towards the Soviet Union has been the central question. In polemizing against the diehard opponents of the Soviet Union, he declared:

"You know what your papers say: I know what the people say. I have spoken at two hundred meetings in Baltimore. I have talked to the people before and after these meetings. They have only praise for the Soviet Union."

So on this, as on all other questions, the shopkeepers won. "All right, if people are for the Soviet Union; if we want votes, we have to be for it also"—this was the attitude.

But this militant beginning did not last. He failed completely to follow the war declaration with an indictment of the capitalist system and capitalist dictatorship. He made a radical attack on Hoover and Roosevelt, but said not a single word on the persecution and lynching of the Negro masses, not a word on the massacre of workers in Dearborn.

GROWING POLITICAL REACTION IN CANADA

By B. G.

THE May issue of the Communist contains the speech of the Canadian delegate to the American Plenum detailing the struggles of the Canadian toilers against the bourgeois offensive upon their living standards and the struggle for the legality of the Communist Party in the light of the growing political reaction in the country.

The recent events preceding, during and immediately following May 1st further bear out the increasing acts of terror of the Canadian master class upon even the most elementary rights of the toilers.

These acts of terror are steps toward war. The Canadian bourgeoisie, whose government was the first to declare an embargo on the products of the Soviet Union and to rush warships to El Salvador to crush the colonial and anti-imperialist revolt and protect Canada's imperialist interests, is preparing to ship munitions and to sell its surplus wheat to the power warring against the Chinese masses. The Canadian bourgeoisie is preparing for war against the Soviet Union and along with the campaign of lies against the workers' fatherland, it intensifies its terror against the workers.

An unprecedented secret roundup of leading militant workers of foreign extraction is taking place from coast to coast at the behest of the powers at Ottawa as a means of isolating the struggles of the foreign born workers from the native born and to crush any resistance to the wage cutting and relief cutting policy of the Hunger government.

Already in Halifax as a result of the secret roundup during the last week, nine workers are awaiting immediate deportation without trial. These workers were all "kidnapped" by Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who as worthy tools of Canadian capitalism carried out the orders throughout the country. In Montreal, on the eve of May 1st, two active Ukrainian workers were picked up in their homes, taken out of the city, and the following day were already in Halifax awaiting deportation. The charge against these workers is their resolution in the name of a workers' organization to the Bennett government demanding the repeal of Section 98 and all other anti-labor legislation.

In Sudbury, immediately after the May 1st demonstration, the office of the Vapaus, Finnish workers' paper, was raided and the editor and assistant editor spirited away in a closed car out of the city and placed on the train under strong guard. In Winnipeg three workers—one Canadian born, one in the country since three years of age and another a German worker—were arrested and in a similar manner whisked out of

the city. In Edmonton, another Ukrainian worker was arrested and without further hearing shipped east. Additional workers whose identity has not yet been disclosed are now held under close watch in Halifax pending their deportation.

Accompanying these arrests, there has been a concerted drive in every section of the country against workers' organizations and their right of existence. Dozens of workers' homes have been raided—letters, documents and books taken. Meetings of workers have been broken into and huge arrests made, as in the case of Ruon, Quebec, where 74 workers were arrested and the names turned over to the Noranda Mining Company, where these workers were employed, with instructions for them to be fired at once. Large numbers of them will also be deported.

The May 1st meetings, which were the largest and most militant in the history of Canada, involving 100,000 workers, were viciously broken up in the province of Ontario and hundreds of workers jailed. Section 98 of the Criminal Code, which was passed during the Winnipeg strike in 1919—the famous piece of 40-minute legislation—is being used again. This code was used against the eight leading Communists now serving five years penal servitude in the Kingston Penitentiary and the basis on which the Communist Party in Ontario has been declared an illegal organization. Now throughout the country workers are being charged with Section 98 in an attempt to place the Communist Party illegal in every province of the country.

Sections of the immigration law long dormant are now being revived and enforced against large numbers of workers—particularly those workers sent to Halifax. This law in essence states that workers who advocate the forcible overthrow of the government are liable to deportation without trial. Every piece of reactionary legislation is being fished out—and used as a means of quelling the growing resistance of the Canadian masses to these open acts of terror and oppression. It is significant to point out that the warrants for the arrests of the nine leading workers were filed as early as December 5th of last year. Sergeant Leopold, alias Stool-Pigeon Esselwein, the ace card of the prosecution in the trial of the eight Communists, is again the chief witness in the present cases.

These suppressive measures of the Bennett government can only be compared to the tactics in the war hysteria period as a means of quelling any sentiments against the imperialist war and clearly emphasizes the imminence of another blood bath today. Simultaneously with this move we find the yellow press carrying through a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union

as a means of fostering hostility to the socialist fatherland. All these war acts are being carried through under the demagogic statements of "British freedom, fair play and justice," spouted by the bourgeois lackeys in the government, the lying prostitute press and the social fascist supporters of capitalism.

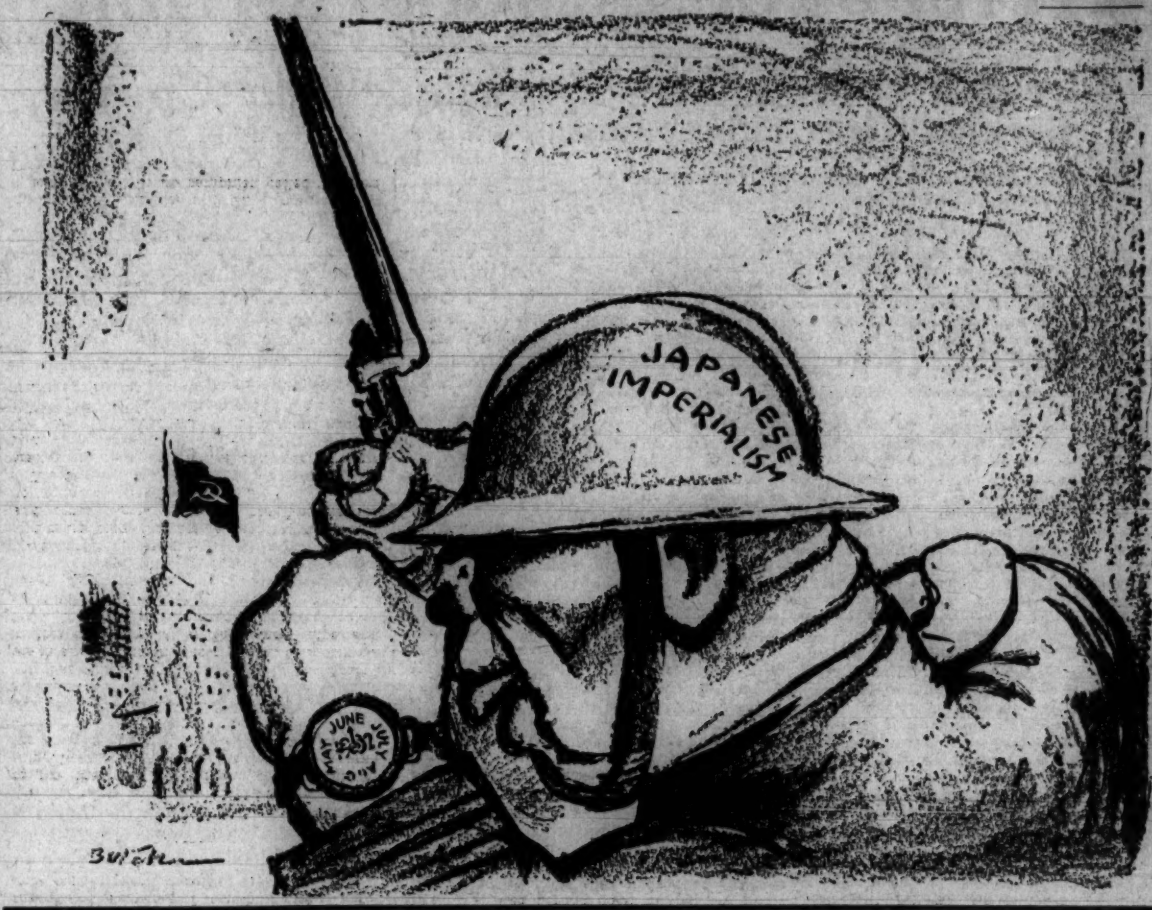
The Canadian laborites and trade union bureaucrats openly collaborate with the bourgeoisie in its hunger and war policy and the suppressive actions against the revolutionary working class movement. In the past they openly supported deportations of foreign born workers under the slogan "Employ the Canadians." In the trial of the eight Communists they gave tacit endorsement to the tactics of the government. Their present "left" demagogic protests at the recent actions of the government are raised to turn the mass discontentment against the Bennett government into safe channels, thus preventing a real fighting resistance to these oppressions and brutalities. This labor and liberal demagoguery must be exposed to the masses of workers as a main prop through which the Bennett government carries through its police terror, force and violence and attack upon the standards of living of the working class.

The Canadian Party must and will more energetically than ever before mobilize the masses of Canadian toilers to answer these vicious acts upon their rights and living standards with increased struggles against their capitalist exploiters and the social reformist betrayers. Already the mass indignation of the workers against these actions are manifesting themselves in the form of large demonstrations in the various cities demanding the cessation of the deportation schemes and the release of all the workers. In Sudbury, 2,000 workers waited at the railroad station on the same day that the editors were jailed.

In Hamilton demonstrations of thousands of workers have taken place to protest the brutality of the police at the May 1st demonstration and for the release of the workers. In Winnipeg demonstrations before the local immigration bureau compelled the authorities to send a wire to Halifax Immigration Commission. These struggles of the workers are growing in size and militancy and are a fitting answer to the hopes of the bourgeoisie that its present offensive against the revolutionary movement will "strike fear into the hearts of the workers" and break their resistance to the capitalist offensive.

The Canadian Party at the present time is faced sharply with the task of overcoming the isolation from the diverse sections of the Canadian toilers—particularly the Anglo-Saxon and French Canadian—and to develop a fighting united front of native and foreign born workers in the day to day struggle against wage cuts, for unemployment relief, for the right of the workers to organize, to strike, for the legality of the Communist Party and against the growing political oppression in all its forms.

The workers of Canada call upon their American brothers and sisters to protest the present actions of the Bennett government by uniting in solidarity demonstrations throughout the country demanding the freedom of the workers held for deportation, the unconditional release of the eight Communists in Kingston Penitentiary and for the repeal of Section 98.



A FEW QUESTIONS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN BROWN—"GENTLEMEN OF THE N.A.A.C.P., WHAT OF MR. DARROW NOW?"

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE leaders of the N.A.A.C.P. have suddenly, since the Massie case, been stricken dumb in their feverish praises of Clarence Darrow, whom they had been grooming for a place in posterity as a sort of second John Brown. True, a highly diluted sort, but still, like themselves, a "defender" of the oppressed Negro masses.

It was only a few short weeks ago when the N.A.A.C.P. chieftains, Messrs. White, Pickens, et al., brayed from one end of the land to the other the high qualities of Darrow. Some of the Negro bourgeois newspapers, particularly the Pittsburgh Courier, mouthpiece for the N.A.A.

C.P. set him up as a true descendant of John Brown. But today, their patron saint proves himself to possess the same characteristic quality as Mr. White and Mr. Pickens. It's the fee that counts, sir. Who's the highest bidder?

John Brown's Anniversary
Today, 132 years since John Brown was born in 1800, the Negro bourgeois press is paying lip service to the fighter for emancipation of the enslaved Negroes. In fact, J. Max Barber, of the Philadelphia N.A.A.C.P., writes in the Pittsburgh Courier this week, urging an annual pilgrimage to John Brown's grave. "Let us build a monument to John Brown," he urges.

(While you are speaking of pilgrimages, gentlemen of the N.A.A.C.P., why not include a pilgrimage to Kilby Prison, where the nine Negro Scottsboro boys languish in their cells, awaiting June 24? Why not tell them what you're up to?)

Messrs. White, Pickens, and Du Bois, silver-tongued speakers, explain again to us your ideas on how to save the Scottsboro boys? What about a fair trial (remember the Massie case): what about dampening mass pressure: what about appealing to the "fairness" of American capitalist institutions? What does your Mr. Darrow advise today?

The "Senators and Statesmen—"
The Massie case and Mr. Darrow's role in it has forced the N.A.A.C.P. medicine men to streak their faces a different color, and to emerge today with the following incantation, "This country believes in mob law. It condones the action of mobs who take the law into their own hands. We have it from senators, from leading editors, from statesmen, from laymen in these United States. The Massie trial has established beyond question that the deep seated conviction in the minds of the white people of this country favors lynching and mob violence." (Pittsburgh Courier, May 7).

What white people, precisely? If you mean the senators, the statesmen, the government, which is in the hands of the ruling class, then correct. But you deliberately set out to further mislead the Negro masses in this country, when you do not mention the hundreds of thousands of white and Negro workers in this country who have by militant mass actions three times forced aside the death-date for the nine Negro Scottsboro boys.

Mr. Darrow, The Chameleon
And do you not join polluted hands with the "senators, statesmen" for lynch law, when you urge reliance upon the gentle mercies of the Alabama lynch court? Of course you do, gentlemen of the N.A.A.C.P., bosom friends of Mr. Darrow, the chameleon, who cried out for the "Sanctity of White Womanhood" in the Massie case.

You pay lip service to the memory of John Brown, Mr. White and Mr. Pickens. But unlike Mr. Darrow, and yourselves, John Brown had no \$1.98 set of principles. Under sentence of death he wrote, "I have enjoyed life much, but why should I complain on leaving it? We have only one life to live, and once to die; and if we lose our lives it will perhaps do more for the principles we've fought for than our lives could be worth in any other way."

That was John Brown speaking. Not Mr. Darrow, not Mr. White, not Mr. Pickens. Indeed not. The sacred hides of this trio as well as their own class interests and fear of the masses whisper to them to seek the forces that are in power: the "senators, the statesmen," the courts.

"An Attorney Has His Price—"
Even the petty-bourgeois press, under pressure of the indignant masses of Negroes, is forced to admit (John R. Williams, of the California Eagle) that "an attorney (Darrow) usually has his price and might, understandingly defend the same sort of law-breakers that he prosecuted only yesterday." This paper continues, "But after having so long a time arrayed himself on one side of the fence as to have become looked upon as symbolic of the principles of that particular side it seemed a shame to see Mr. Darrow swap horses, even for an unusually large fee."

But the N.A.A.C.P. mouthpiece, the Pittsburgh

Courier, (hawks) continues to its defense of Darrow:

"I do not feel that Negroes are right in contending that Darrow should not have taken the Massie case," writes Ernest Rice McKinney, in the Courier (Saturday, May 21).

This spokesman for the imperialist ideologies of the white ruling class actually states, "For my part, I am willing to withhold judgement (on Darrow). Furthermore, I don't quite understand why Negroes should get so mad about the Hawaiians. These people are not classed as are the Negroes... and the Negroes don't need to spread themselves too much in claiming these people."

A hard time, Mr. McKinney, of the N.A.A.C.P., you have, of whitewashing your Mr. Darrow. He stands condemned before the masses of Negro and white workers in America, as a turn-coat, a poser, a faker, just as the misleaders of the N.A.A.C.P. and other traitors have already exposed themselves.

You want to split the unity of the Negro masses with their Hawaiian brothers, these bitterly enslaved colonial people. You want to split the growing unity of the white and Negro masses—the unity of all workingmen and poor farmers regardless of race. But you have a hopeless job.

For the Protection of the Rich

Under the pressure of the masses armed with facts by the campaign of the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Communist Party, some of the Negro papers ask: "Is it true, as is being said on every hand, that the courts, judges and governors are only for the protection of the rich and the prosecution of the poor?" (California Eagle.) But you must not answer that question with the logical answer, No, the petty-bourgeois, groups, still on the other side of the fence, fear to hear the truth. So the editorial writer continues, "Surely, this kind of justice is not consonant with the fine ideal which has been held up to all Americans. Something must be done quickly if the people are expected to retain faith in their public officials and institutions."

"Organize!"

Nevertheless, the fight of the revolutionary workers forces such statements from even Lore Miller, that "we must put our trust only in ourselves and proceed to organize for our own salvation. Out of organization can come the power to stop these rich and plundering ones from utilizing the courts and governors to keep us down." (California Eagle, May 13).

And he goes even further, "Rightly organized, the poor can halt the Scottsboro legal lynching. The rich have shown us how organized pressure exerted against those who have the power in their hands can force a pardon and set a prisoner free" (the Massie case).

But organize with whom, Mr. Miller? But, of course, you can only expect a bourgeois newspaper writer to go only so far and no further, when he hesitatingly and fearfully walks along the path of truth. A few more steps and he will walk out of his job.

He neglects to say, "Organize with the white workers. Organize with the organizations that fight for the Negro and white workers, the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Communist Party." No, he dare not go that far.

"The Pious Crew"

"Unless we organize," Miller writes, "we can expect to see the pious crew of liberals, senators, cabinet members, newspaper editors and preachers lynch the Scottsboro boys with the same fervor with which they defended the Hawaiian lynchers."

Correct! And that is a long road from the N.A.A.C.P. cry, "Don't organize—don't protest—rely on the fairness of the courts—on the institutions of American capitalism." Indeed, from March 1931, when the Scottsboro boys were arrested, to May 1932, the 122nd anniversary of Tom Brown, is a long, long time. Negro and white workers have learned many things since then.

HENRY FORD--BALLYHOO AND BULLETS

By McDUGAL

THE man is insignificant. But "Henry Ford" personifies American Capitalism. He stands with Morgan, Rockefeller and Norman Thomas in staling, with a hypocritical editorial, that "we must give our dimes and quarters for Block-Aid; the scheme that checks each worker's life and militancy against the bosses as it squeezes out their reluctant charity. Though this saves funds for the rich by appealing to everyone to give, Ford has a better plan for Capitalists.

Although Ford led the way in mass production that requires thousands of workers in single giant factories, he now proposes the reverse: A decentralization of factories into small rural units. A back to the land movement. A retreat from the masses of organized workers who are knocking at his gates demanding work and food. "Back to the land!" Back to export surplus farmers who can be trained, and kept apart from each other and from outside agitators.

Last summer there was the usual Ford ballyhoo. He was going to "save the farmers" then. He had begun the small factory experiment. But the unemployment period came in the winter, when the land of his farmer workers was frozen. Nevertheless, they turned up in the spring with their hats in their hands. Ford's foremen brag that the "hicks" can be trained to equal the output of high paid union men in the Dearborn plant. "And when they go home at nights, they don't visit a pool-room or a meeting or talk to radicals; they go straight home to Mary, have a good night and come back in their model 'T's' bright and shining." Ford not only avoided "labor troubles," he produced cheaper.

On April 26, he went to the White House to tell Hoover about it. Now a new Ford ballyhoo is started. This time he is supposed to save the workers; but the scheme is just the same—back to the land. Move your factories away from city centers of unemployment and bread-lines. Away from demonstrations of hungry workers. Ford met such a demonstration with bullets at his Dearborn plant—ballyhoo or bullets.

Ballyhoo is cheaper than bullets, and safer—while it works. This new form follows the collapse of his New Car bubble. The "V" eight that was to start the wheels of industry—where is it? Even Mr. Hoover boosted for it. Remember Hoover's statement that everyone who planned to buy a car should put in the order now to help along?

Ford pictures the small factories surrounded with happy workers filled with a sense of security because they have "one foot on the land and the other on industry—if one falls, the other is there, and both can't fall together." "We must all work together, whether anyone employs us or not, and the always open door to self-employment is the land." (Nothing about winter unemployment and frozen land!)

Workers should realize that Ford's "back to the land" scheme is made just now because he knows that there will never be work for the crowds who press on his "employment" offices. The workers have fought his police and defied him before his own factory. He is telling them to go away to the country. Farmers should realize that when Ford brings shops to the villages, he only wants to exploit farmers at low wages on a part time basis. Ford himself says that his plan "has no Santa Claus features" for "we have grown accustomed to expecting that the government, the employer, or some fund will do something for us."

Behind Ford's ballyhoo and bullets, behind the "we's" and "us" is the American capitalist, frightened by the chase of surplus food and

mass starvation, for which his class is responsible, he cynically plans to move away and let millions starve.

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM)

Methods of Shop Concentration

By JOHN SCHMIES

SINCE the 14th Plenum of the C. C. of the Detroit District carried on an elaborate discussion on the problem of shop work. Into this discussion members of the Party units, section committee members and leading members of the party were drawn. The discussion was carried on in the light of the 14th Plenum resolution and our experiences in the Detroit District, especially in relation to the Ford Hunger March. As a result of this discussion, the District Bureau decided that the shop concentration be concretely applied to Ford's and Briggs' auto plants. In discussing with the comrades the Ford plant as a concentration the question was raised: Why the Ford's as the first concentration; why not some other plant in the auto industry, such as the Fisher Body, Dodge or Chrysler?

Why did some of the comrades raise this question? Because if shop concentration means the building up of a struggle on a concrete issue, then the decision on Ford's is wrong. Because, they say, the conditions in the Ford plant make it impossible for the building up of a struggle. Here are the reasons given by some of these comrades:

1. The extent of the spy system in the shops.
2. The workers are afraid of losing their jobs.
3. The workers in Ford's are more satisfied.
4. In Ford's the workers have a chance to keep more or less a steady job.

These questions were raised in spite of the

Constant Activation of the Masses

The work of the Communist groups in the mine strike leadership showed serious neglect in the organization of broad areas of strikers for the purpose of the constant activation of the masses. In the first stage of this strike there were wide spontaneous mass activities; but what was lacking was a network of sufficiently broad organs which could systematically lead and develop this activity and which would also have been in a position to assure the carrying through of the necessary tasks during the strike.

... These mistakes of the strike leadership in not establishing a real, live contact with the entire mass of the strikers from the beginning of the strike by means of the strike organs and lower Party and trade union organizations—led to the fact that from a definite development of the struggle onwards the strike committees had lost the leadership over the mass of the strikers.

(From the E. C. C. I. resolutions on Lessons of the Strike Struggles in U.S.A., adopted unanimously at the 14th Plenum of the Party. The complete resolution is printed in the Plenum pamphlet which is just off the press.)

Questions and Answers

We invite the comrades to send in questions with regard to the Plenum resolutions. We also ask the comrades to send in questions that may have arisen during the discussion of the Plenum resolutions, upon which the comrades would like to receive further clarification.

All of these questions will be answered in this section of the Daily.

What is most urgent, however, is that the comrades themselves should send brief articles for this column.

experience we have gained as a result of the Ford Hunger March. First, it created a tremendous militant response for our movement and against the Ford Motor Car Company, and, second, in spite of the fact that there is a greater secret than at any other time, many Ford workers are joining our organization. But, besides those two points raised above, there are other reasons for the correct decision made by the District Bureau. The Ford factory is the most important part of the auto industry, politically and otherwise; the most decisive section of the auto workers are in Ford's and, as far as the conditions inside of the shops are concerned, they are equally as favorable as in any other factory. For instance, the other day in the foundry building workers were compelled to quit because they were unable to stand the pressure of exploitation, such as the speed up and general rotten conditions.

Then there is the question of wages, which affects the workers not only because the wages are being cut but also because the workers in the production departments only receive work two or three days a week. The discussion with the comrades in Ford's brought out the fact that the proper approach and the real concentration by the Party and the union will succeed in building up a struggle in the Ford plant.

What do we mean by concentration? It is true if we approach concentration in our former sense, then the arguments of these comrades will be justified, because not only will we fail in Ford's but also in any other factory. But if we apply concentration in line with the resolution of the 14th Plenum, then we will not only concentrate on the Ford plant as such as a whole, but will give special attention to grievances of a department. In the Ford plant the foundry department is one of the key approaches in our policy of concentration. We find, for instance, in this department that the workers demand a 15-minute rest period. From now on this demand must become the central partial demand for the building of a grievance committee or action committee. Yes, such issues which the workers raise in the foundry department will be the issues for the building up of our shop organization.

The conditions in the Ford factory are such that out of a struggle in one department can develop a strike movement in the entire factory. That is, if we are capable of extending our concrete organizational work into the other departments, especially in the production department, where conditions are similar to the conditions in the foundry building. Concentration, of course, means that whenever an issue develops the Party and the union must be ready and conscious of its importance and act on it at any time, even if it means at the expense of something else. Therefore concentration means:

1. The assignment of the most capable leading forces in the party.
2. At no time must anything be laid aside in connection with this work of concentration.
3. The party leadership must be in a position to give the most detailed and concrete leadership. It absolutely means that the party apparatus must be involved in the daily tasks which the comrades carry out inside the shops.
4. Leaflets and literature must be supplied in sufficient quantity.
5. The whole party, section and union apparatus in and around the factory must be mobilized in this concentration as their most important task. That, of course, means to visit contacts in their homes, to call small groups of workers in the evening, and to carry on a most elementary day to day work. And, finally, the leadership itself and forces assigned to its shop concentration must know the most elementary grievances and conditions under which the workers are compelled to slave.

The decision on the Ford's and Briggs' concentration has brought out the correctness of the 14th Plenum resolution. The practical application no doubt will result in the tremendous achievement which will root the Party and the union among the workers in the shops.

DID YOU GET A COPY OF THE PLENUM PAMPHLET?

WITHOUT a thorough knowledge of the Plenum resolutions, one cannot really participate in the Plenum discussions. But, what is most important, one will not be able to understand how effectively to carry the line of the Party to the masses. We therefore urge all comrades to get a copy of the Plenum pamphlet, called "Toward Revolutionary Mass Work."

In addition to the two main Plenum resolutions—the general Resolution of the Central Committee and the Resolution of the E. C. C. I. on the Lessons of the Strike Struggles in the United States—the Plenum pamphlet contains two other important resolutions. One—the Central Committee Resolution on Unemployment adopted and the two 11th Plenum C. I. Resolution Against Imperialist War.

The importance of the above mentioned resolutions is so decisive that no Party member can afford not to be acquainted with them.